THE EXPERIENCE OF AN HONEST, IN-DUSTRIOUS MAN SEEKING HORK. His Hardships in the Cultured and Charitable

State of Massachusetts-How he Fored Among the Connecticut Youkees-His 1'x-presence in the Great State of New York. I worked in the South five years, and savel over \$200. Six months ago I came to Sew York, and soment work. Failing to find it. of Boston. I fancied that the further north I went the hetter it would be for a malaria fever contracted in the South, which and wrecked my hande and sapped my vitality. I had been Boston a few weeks when I was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism. For four weeks was I conduct to my room. I was as weak and as helpless are an infant. Despite the closest fraculty, my long and trying threes exhausted ny resources. As soon as I was able to walk, I was willing to ry any honest work, however menial. My last sent was gone. A small change of underclothing went over a pawnbroker's counter, and sothing was left except the garments on my park. It was midwinter. As I could get no work in Boston I determined to seek it in the country. I was neatly dressed, was well edusied, was respectful and gentlemanly in my bearing, and I showed signs of recent and savere illness. Certainly nobody could mistake me for a tramp. I fancied that my address and arrestance would prove a passport to ordinary consideration and civility. My character was good and I was a native American. I felt that I had a right and that it was my duty to walk over my country, and ask for something to do. Alas! I had not yet learned that the boasted malienable rights of the Declaration of Independence were only for those who could afford

On a bitter cold morning in February I left Boston. I took the track of the Eastern Batitoad intending to strike the group of cities in sorthwastern Massachusetts, where I felt that possibly I might obtain work. At half past 2 c'clock the next morning I reached Newburyport. I had walked thirty-seven miles. I asked the watchman at the open rallway depot where aman could get shelter. He directed me to the olice station, where I was kindly received. An officer conducted me down stairs to the lock-up. and assigned me a bench near the stove. He also gave me two warm, clean blankets. In the morning coffee and crackers were served, and I

was allowed to go on my way. Finding no work in Nowburyport, I walked to Haverbill, sixteen miles away. Arriving there a night. I applied at the police station for lodgings, and was placed in a warm cell. No rereshments were served, but I had an oppormuity to wash my face, for which I was duly thankful. I could get no work, and plodded mankful. I could get no work, and piodded again miles to Lawrence. Its nowed and rained perity all day. I had eaten no food since I left Newtoryport, and I was very weak. It was bard weising. I told my story at the police status in Lawrence. I was taken down sinire and was ushered into a cell. An officer placed my har on the floor and told me to empty my weeks into it. This so, and the officer took charge of the hat and its contents. The cell was dark and said, and the odor very offensive. The bankers resked with filth. It was too dark to summe them. I passed a wretched night. At \$ 1 \text{ M of more three ones in each collection.} binnkets resked with fith. It was too dark to examine them. I passed a wretched night. At an officer threw open the cell door, passed me my hat and its contents, and roughly ordered me to leave. On my was out I saw some hard crackers. I felt faint, for I had fasted of ty-eight hours. I asked whether there would be any objection to my earing two or three of them. No answer was returned, and I did not been them. As I had been provided with holities for washing in Newburtynort and Havernill, sought a piece to wash my face, and was curily informed that there were no such accommodations.

commodations. Hungry, wet and weary, I trudged on to Lowmiles to Andover. The snow had drifted over the highway, and nedestrianism was painful. It was 8 o'clock at high before I reached the raiway depot. I was directed to the noor farm, so it seated, about two miles out of town. I finally found it in an out-of-the-way place, and was given a board bunk, without either mattress or blanket. In the morning I found a place to wash, and was given a few crackers. Why are you on the trains? It the Poormaster asked. If an looking for work," I replied. Exposure and the night's sojourn in the cell at Lawrence had brought on a return attack of rheumatism. My anxies were as buddy swellen that I limped along with difficulty. After con-

Lawrence had brought on a return attack of rhommatism. By mayies were so until a well and thousanon's were the only two lows where a mining powerty did not stome the power of the contract of should remain an night. Planing some chairs together she got me a pillow and a comforter and much me a bed by the stoy. After teiling he to make myself as comborable as possible she hade me good night. On the next meaning I went to Medford. As it was Sauchay I did not care to go on to Boston. I amount I did not care to go on to Boston.

I was Sauchy I did not are to go on to Boston. I applied at the points station for accommodation and was offered from and given a time staging station. On the next day I returned to Beston.

My original programms had been carried out, and thread was a great disappropriate out.

was electrical in the local-up, a bare, uncom-fortable place itself depthy heated by steam but I was compensated for the lack of comfod returned, and altogether I was in 1

the to variate my lodgings, I was early on the read. The cool was intense, and I suffered that it was twelve miles to Wortcetor. I factored that dry before nightful. Here I was first larly and summarily enlisted in the army of the team. After being registered I was contained in the sum of the contained in the army of the contained in the army of the contained in the contained i e watchman can see

OUT IN THE COLD WORLD. side of such a creature, of course, I could sleep no more that night, and I sat up uptil

ide of such a cresture. Of course, I could item no more that night, and I sat up until laylight. In the morning we were forced to pay for our lodgings by sweeping, cleaning suittoons, and similar work. The superintendent noticed my physical infemily, and kindly exempted in.

Hour after hour I booked for work, but in your night at Charlion. West Brooks of the portain, where I can be a superintended, stopping over night at Charlion they sent me to the portain, where I can be a superintended, and brooks of the course of the portain, where I can be a superintended, and water, mixed and warmed. An hour's work at sawing wood was negative gracied in preture, but I was mixed and warmed. An hour's work at anying wood was namily exected in return, but I was excused. At West Brookfield I was shown to a cell, furnished with a mattress and clankets. A stove sent out a genial warmth, and a pitcher of deinking water and a kerosene lamp added to the general confort. Best of all, the one in charge was both kind and oblithus. I slept on a board taken at Palmer. The room was hadly housed by stemm, and it was so cold that I get little allow.

the sleep. Between Worcester and Springfield I met and

know the country theroughly, and needed no information. All appeared cheerful, reckless, and indiverent, and all were naxious for militer weather. They said that in summer the life was one of combratility comfort and possaire, in warm weather they did work enough to keep them in rum and tostecce.

Springfield is fifteen miles from Palmer. I arrived there at 10 P. M. badly crupted with rheumanism. I could harrily move, for I had waked the bast seven miles in a torrent of rain. I was driving when I applied at the police office in the city Hall for sheder. I was sent to the tramp room. I was heated by a largestove, and five or six very parrow benches served as banks. I had two conventions one a bey of sixteen. Both seemed to be regular tramps. At 6 A. M. a dark complexioned man ordered us out. He was bruish and tyrannich. We were compelled to carry out the askes from the direction of fices in the City Hall, and to supply them with coal for the day. I was still we to the six and doubled up with rheumatism. I could hardly put one foot before the other. But this time my infirmities did not save me. I was ordered into line with the others, and forced to tote several large heak of coal up stairs. We were then conflucted bank to the tramp room where a steward were served for breakfast. It was evidently a part of the refuse of some hotel or restaurant, warmed up. The two tramps seemed to like it, for they ste all that they roceived. Each of us was then saidled with a saw and saw horse, and conducted to a shed outside. Here we were forced to saw and spit weed for four nours under the surveillance of the official builty. He took delight in magning us and in volunteering information. Anong other things, he assured us that no one was allowed to smoke in the streets of New York after 10 o'clook at night. The elder tramp had lived in New York, and be denied it. The builty ordered him to shut his mouth and pay attention to his work. It was 11 o'clock before we were rolessed, after lour hours of prison labor. The elder tramp had

away. Here they allowed me to sleep in an engine house. They said that the lockup was until for me. Through the kindness of the man on duit, I passed a pleasant night. On the next day I reached Hartford. I seen two days in that city looking for work. Both nights were passed in the police station. I was treated kindly, and given a warm, comfortable cell.

I started for Allany by way of the Connecticut Western Raitroad. On the first night I stopped at Simsbury, where a sympathizing man gave me supper looking, and breakfast, and tried to get me employment but inied. I travelled on to Winsted, a thriving manufacturing town, with many characteristics of a busting little city. get mas imployment but inied. I travelled on to Winsted, a thriving manufacturing town, with many characteristics of a busting little city. Under the local option law no itemses to sell inquor are given. I was therefore surcrised to learn that the Chief of Poince kept a liquor saloon and that his chief officer ran a resourcant in which arient spirits were sold. While I was there a debuty Sheriff was also caucht seiling liquor. On my application for lodgings the Chief of Poince was not overgracious. After some hesitation, however, he placed inc in a cell which proved warm and comfortable.

The next day was Sunday: I crossed the mountains. On the railroad track the snow was about six inches deep. It was covered with a fillek crust. The walking was slow and exhaustive. I reached Norfolk, on the summit of the mountain range, about 30 clock in the surfernoon. It is nine mines from Winnied. As Canan, the nearest town beyond it, was ten miles off. I tasked for shelter. The selectman studied his own convenience by buying mea ticket to Canan by the 4 P. M. train. The Canana selectman sent me to a hotel, where I received supper, lodging, breakfast, and courteaus treatment. On the next day I made sixteen indeximate ranged, and quartered me at a hotel, In my long search for work thus far. Canana and housdonly were the any two towns where a man's poverty did not stamp him with degratation. Housmonle almost atoned for what I mid suffered in Westboround Suringfield. I found Connecticat however, for more liberal than Massachusetts. Her bindings had prejudeed me against her, but a more liberal than Massachusetts. Her bindings had prejudeed me against her, but a more liberal than Massachusetts. Her bindings had prejudeed me against her, but a more liberal than Massachusetts. Her bindings had prejudeed me against her, but a more liberal than Massachusetts.

buying me something to eat, and gave me money to produce i durings.

Beyond this point my story has little interest, some distance out of Albany a gentleman incited me to his house to dinner, and gave me after-dollar bid, telling me that if I his not had work to write to him and he would try smilled me a place. Well, I went on used my money springly, and finally chained in a little town in Herkimer County what I had so long and anxiously sought.

WORK:

I walked over 400 miles before I got it, but I have every assarance that it will has. My employer will wallegly testify that I am a hapful and industries man. In Obella, Home, and Urica the authorities were all very kind, and dried the authorities were all very kind, and dried to booline use to traing quarters.

I have told my story without exargeration or embeliament. The experience of hundreds of house men in similar straits has been equally it not more painful and degrating. The authorities rarely make a distinction between monest men and victous framps.

To the Knime of The Six-Sir | This is a true story. I hope it will set some people to thinking. It would be doubt a tear more attractive to the general render it it were ends like at other the style of fiction. It lacks attention of humanitarians. Since the presure of training laws towns have been released from the old

New Jers y's New Game Laws.

The amended game laws in New Jersey are

Genuine Curealine for Corps

MR. BECK ON A WHIRLWIND.

THE RENTUCKY SENATOR'S TURN ON THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.

Story Told in the Scante Cloak Room of an Airing Behind Capt. Norris's Sleepy-Looking Mar-, that Proved to be a Flyer. from Kentucky told that he permitted the eigar to rest between the first and second fingers long enough to lose the flame and therefore the fragrance. Senator Butler of South Carolina stood leaning against the wall, his face at times aimost concealed by the delicate smoke that ascended from Senator Vest's cigarette. The grave Senator from Texas, Mr. Coke, was sitting in an armchair just within the threshold of the clouk room, where he could enjoy his Partaga, and at the same time see and hear all that was going on upon the floor of the Senate. But when the first sentence of Mr. utterances of Mr. Dawes and the dreary roll call lost all interest. There were other Sensational terripoled by any section. This effective property of the department of the story with even more than his used vividness of description.

"I dien't remember just what year it was borned to make forthead and the property of the densation which it was to forthe the property of the forthead of the manner of the story with even to see said. But it was before I came to forthe the property of the densation of the story of call lost all interest. There were other Senators standing near, and their evident interest

lege along.

We'l go out on the Bloomingdale road if you don't mind, the Captain said, and see some of the steepers.

We'l this would be pleasant enough for I thought I would have a change to see a brush or two between some of the noted horses of New York of that day. I said to the Captain that I almost wondered why he wasn't out with a steeper himself, knowing how found he was of first driving. He said that he sometimes did take a fast horse out, and I remember looking at the dingy, bony mare, and feeling for the Captain some of the shame which I hought he ought to have felt for himself. I noticed, too, that the people whom we passed, wo recognized him, were staring at his mare, and I thought that they were wondering how it happened that Capt, Norris was out with such a plur as that, Wed, by and by we got on the Bloominudale road, and one after another team passed by. I observed that now and then the gentlemen who were driving noticeably fine as they were alonestide and intimate a desire to match speed with him. The Captain would shake his bend, and sometimes reply. No; you are no good, and he said this in a bantering way, as though to return banter for banter.

Then we pogged along, and I was really getting sick of it.

By and by a noble animal passed us. The gentleman who was driving looked, as he passed, around at the Captain. I noticed that

By and by a noble animal passed us. The gentieman who was driving looked, as he passed, around at the Captain. I noticed that the Captain nodded, and that he took a little firmer grip of the reins. The gentieman slowed up a little, sufficiently to let us pass.

"Try it, Cap, he shouted.

"The Captain nodded.

"I saw that the mare littled her head a little as the grip on the reins tightened, and but some little animation into her feet. By and by we heard the clutter of hoofs back of us. I looked around and saw that the gentieman was coming at a spiendid pace.

booked around and saw that the gentieman was coming at a splendid pace.

"See if he passes us, said the Captain, and he made one little chirrup to the made.

"Gentlemen, I have seen transformation scenes. I have seen the old man in the opera of 'Faust' changed in an instant to the handsome young fellow. I have seen a politician change his coat, but I never saw such a transformation as then happened. The mare lifted her head. Her cars no longer hundling. They were errest and tossed back to catch the sound of these and proaching hoofs. Her dingy body now seemed to give mand her least looked like the spokes of a rapidly revolving wheel. She was in thre, all animation, all electricity. I could think of nothing but a locomotive rushing mong at the rate of a mile a minute, Heavens now the wind cut my face!

asked.

'Mout eight minutes.'

'How for is hi?'

'About our miles.'

'Bere a man touched me and drew me aside.

'Don't you know that mare, man?' he asked.

That's Lady Suffick,"
The fleetest mare of her day," said Senator Finter: "replied Senator Beck. "By and by we shated home, and as we trotted leisurely hark we need the beam that find at first passed on the standard with the winds of the lightning swings. Then I knew why everybeds sared at the mare."

"Senator Beck. Mr. Butter, your names are temp called on the roll by the Clerk," said a race, besing into the cloak room. And the Senators went out to take their part in the dead-look properlines.

DANGER AT THE MORGUE, Coroner Brady Telling How Visitors Might Catch Typhus Fever.

Coroner Brady, who has many cases at the Morgue, complained resterday of lack of caution in dealing with typhus lever patients. The examining office, presided over by Dr. Janeway," said the Coroner, " is sufficiently isolated from the office and reception rooms of the Morgne. But after typhus fever patients are examined they are led from his office through a passage way into the room ormerly used as the Morgue, and which adjoins the reception room. There they are required to remain, sometimes for several flours, awaiting transportation to Biackweil's Island. The flour of that room is of stone damp and cold and the place is unfit for any patient. Boshes, it is necessary to pass throughtins room in going from the office to the operating room of the Morgne. Attacks of the Morgne are made the place and reception room of the Morgne are made threat the room in which they are retained, but are the room in which they are retained, but are the room in which they are related to discuss than to suppress it. The Board of the discuss than to suppress it. The Board of the administration of the control of the place of the manner in which they are related to the sense than to suppress it. The Board of the discuss than to suppress it. The Board of the discussion of the place of the manner in which typicals fover patients are handled but of the discussion of required to remain, sometimes for several that many visions who have been here have carried away with them the germs of the dis-

The Spread of Typhus Fever.

George Wilkins was sent to the Riverside

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGEA. The Corriage Blacksmiths' and Bakers'

Unions-The Boycotting of Shuits. The Blacksmiths' and Wheelwrights' Union met in the small ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, in Third avenue, near Sixteenth street. yesterday, to perfect their organization, with a view to securing an advance of 25 per cent, on WASHINGTON, April 17 .- "That is a very their present wages. There are four sections last train that flies between New York and Philin this union. Sections one and two are com-adelphia, but I don't think they will ever get a posed principally of Germans, who work at railway train that will go so fast as I once was I wagon making in this city. Section three concarried over the old Bloomingdale road." So | sists of the English-speaking members. Secand Sanator Back the other day to a number of 1 tion four is established in the Eastern District his brother Senators. They were sitting in the i of Brooklyn, and has both German and English cloak room, smoking cigars of varying fra- | members on its rolls. The general organizagrance. The new Senator from Nevada, Mr. ; tion has 1,500 members all of whom are em-Fair, puffed at a cigar about whose richness of | ployed by carriage makers. Mr. John Potthoff, flavor there could be no doubt, but he became | who presided at the meeting vesterday afterto interested in the anesdote that the Senator | noon, said that he was pleased to inform those advance as soon as it was suggested to them. But the workmen generally, he had no besita-tion in saying, would have much trouble in get-

tion in saying, would have much trouble.

In the increase.

Mr. James Lynch, President of the Amaigammated Trades and Labor Unions, spoke at length of the virtue there is in a union of workingmen to overcome the resistance of capital, Mr. A. Strasser, President of the Cigarcapital, Mr. A. Strasser, President of the Cigarcapital, Mr. A. Strasser, President of the Cigarcapital. length of the virtue there is in a union of workingmen to overcome the resistance of capital. Mr. A. Strasser, President of the Uigar-makers' Union, spoke in German of the results achieved by his organization. It was decided to request the Secretary to send to every carriage manufacture in this city and Brookin a circular, setting forth the advance in reats and in the cest of the necessaries of lite, and the difficulty workingmen have, with their present wages, in laying aside anything as a pravision for their support if they should be sick or should be crippled by any needent. This circular is preliminary to the demand which it was voted to make for the advance in wages recilied. The Journeymen Bakers' Union heid a mass meeting at Wendells Assembly Rooms yesterday forenoon. Speeches were made in German denouncing the rule enforced by the bosses that their employees shall board and lodge with them. A resolution requesting employers to pay the present wages for twelve hours' work instead of sixteen, and allow the men to live where they choose, was unanimously passed. Many new members were encolled. The association now has 2000 members, and has a bank account of \$5,000. It was said that the strike on the first Monday in May, if the requests made in the resolution are not granted, will be general.

About 100 members of the Coopers' Union met vestering afternoon at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, is West Forty-fourtheirest, with Henry Entirer in the chair. This union was organized about two weeks age, and numbered 113 at the last meeting. A resolution was passed agreeing to Ecovott Stutts, the Brooklyn baker, and

owed them money for beard or drinks into the breweries whose beer they purchased in order that their debts might be inquidated. These men, by working at his wages, interfered with the chances of comp tent hands and of employment. Robert H. Bartholomes advascated an agitation of the union for the reduction of the line for the reduction of the line for the sand, would necessitate an increase of patricymen in each brewery, besides giving the men already at work some time to make the acquaintance of their families.

brewery, besides giving the men arready at work some time to make the acquaintance of their lainties.

Many employees from L. Lianeworth's brewery, the Marian Brewery, the Union Hill Brewery, and the Hudson City Brewery, at a meeting at the Union Hill Cath House, Union Hill. N. J., sesterday organized Section No. 5 at the New Brewers' Union. About seventy-dive members were enrolled, Next Sunday the brewers of Nexark will meet and organize Section No. 5 of the Brewers' Union. The brewers of Pulladeiphia have also promised to join the union.

LAND LEAGUERS AND THE LAND BILL Proposing to Accept the Reitef it Gives and

Agitate for More-Boyton's Case, Branch No. 2 of the Parnell Land League met yesterday afternoon in the hall at 392 Bowery to organize a Ladies' Land League. Many ladies were present. Mr. James Lynch presided. Twenty new members were added to the roll of the men's branch, and the names were banded in of thirty ladies who promised that they would be the nucleus of a stronger

present at the organization of forty branches compelled to go on forming Land League branches much longer before some amelioration of the unhappy condition of Ireland was effected. Meanwhile she hoped to gain strength to continue in the work. The two things most interesting The two things most interesting work. The two things most interesting to Land Learners at present she said are the effects of the Coercion bill, and the Gardsone Land bill. The coercive measures were a failure and bad done no great harm to the Land Longue. The English Government had succeeded in evicting a lew tenants but the great majority of tenants seep aith with the League and obey its runes. As for the Land bill. Market Paried continued, "we should how with chartitable eves upon it. The means are not at hand table eves upon it. The means are not at hand ned continued, "we should like with chartiable eves upon it. The means are not at land whereby we can judge with accuracy for only the outlines have been telegraphed us. Yet past experience has proved the failure of suit gration—one of the remedies which the findstone bill primoses to apply—to relieve the distinct of Treland."

Mrs. Parnell appealed to the laties to solicit their grands to join this branch. Dr. Coughita, their grands to join this branch.

their irrends to pala this branch. Dr. Coughita, Mr. Mies M.O Brien, Mr. Thomas Dougherty, and Cot. Shacks ford speak. Miss Ramp sang Irish airs, and Mrs. Miles H. McNamara made an adess suggesting that every young man present I down the name of his sweetheart on the n of the League and pay the dollar to the treas-

ron of the League and pay the dollar to the treasurer.

Mr. Patrick Gleason was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Seventeenth Ward branch of the Land League in Cogan's Hall Eleventh street and First avenue. Speaking of the Gladstone bill, he said the Itsin should take all that was offered to them, and keep thanmering at the langish Government until they got all they wanted. A public meeting of Branch 18 of the Parnell

A pathic meeting of Branch 18 of the Parnell Land League was held and evening in the half of St. Gudriel's T. A. B. Society, at 307 East Thirty-sight street. A number of addresses were made. Branch 25 of the same League gave an entertainment in the Jefferson Gubrooms at Lighty-sight street and Third avenue. There were addresses, rectaining, and vocal and distrimental music.

Branch No. 7 of the Irish National Land League of Brookier, at the meeting held in Hamoen Half. North Numb street, yesterlay afternoon, prepared and terwarded to the Section of State and to Senators McPherson and Conking letters asking for immediate action by this Government in behalf of the prisoner Beyton, how in paid in Ireaned under the Coercion laws. Aletter from Senator McPherson, in answer to a letter on the subject forwarded by Mr. James Mulhane, was read, It recited that the Senator had anticopated the gentleman's views and had aiready begun active work in behalf of Royley and had aiready begun active work in behalf of Royley and the work in behalf of Royley and had aiready begun active work in behalf of Royley and had aiready begun active work in behalf of Royley and had aiready begun active work in behalf of Royley and the work in behalf of Royley and had aiready begun active work in behalf of Royley and the work in behalf of Royley and the work in behalf of Royley and had aiready begun active work in the subject of the prisoner. ann's views and had aiready begun active work

DIVING FROM A HIGH ROOP.

A Sick Man Climbing to the Top of a Tene-ment to Throw Himself to the Street.

Michael Peters, 78 years old, committed suicide vesterday morning by jumping from the roof of the five-story tenement at 500 West Forty-seventh street. He was a trunk maker, but had been for several years unable to work on account of an incurable disease. He lived with his wife and three cimidren in the second story of the tenement,

Mrs. Peters and vesterday that she had often heard her bustand say that death would be a relief. After suffering extreme pain throughtent the night be access pereing morning at 2 close, and telling his wife that he was roing into the malway and would be bask soon left the room. He enimbed the steps to the roof of the house, telling those who questioned him that he was going to get some fresh air. An iron railing runs around the roof, and no one believed that he could in his weak condition get over the railing. Policeman Butts, who was in Tonth avenue, says that after the sick man mounted the railing he waited to the edge of the roof, towed his first on the corner, and, without looking over, pumped headforement from the roof. His bady turned once in its despend. He was instantly knied. Mrs. Peters said vesterday that she had often

AUBURN April 17.-The workmen in Wads worth & Sains' styths manufactory believe that they are resited mighlity by the gloss of Walliam Morris, a optored One of the men fired a revolver as it but the working any that as the hall grashed into the timbers, the analiew lows form also papers at through the roof and was afterward seen herefuled on the ridge pole.

Weak Eyes, Sorre Eyes, and Indiamed Eyelids, says after the many seen berefuled on the ridge pole.

SUNDAY DOINGS IN THE BOWERY. Private and Secular as well as Public Amusements Vigorously Kept Up.

The Bowery does not put on so much of Sunday air on the first day of the week as is worn by many of the avenues of shops. Most of the Bowery shops, indeed, are closed, but in not a few the blinds are up, and the stock displayed, so that a purchaser, in the course of a Sabbath afternoon's stroll, can select what he wants. But there are other shops where the blinds

were drawn very closely yesterday, and noth-ing could be seen of the stock from the streets. Obtrusively large padiocks forbade entrance at the front doors, but side passages stood suggestively open, and there was no trouble at all about getting in or making purchases. In fact, as a general rule, when a Bowery harroom is doing a Sunday business, the blinds are drawn down, and nothing can be seen of the interior by one standing on the street, while the man whose barroom is chosed is very apt to make no secret of it, but, drawing his blinds well up, allows all who choose to look in to see that his saloon is empty. "Pool, for drinks," is the favorite game on the Bowery on Sunday. As a general thing, however, liquor saloons along the Bowery offering no other amusement than prol and drinking were not well filled yesteriay. Only those where some performance was in procress drew a large assembly; and these were neither few nor many vards apart. In fact most of the smal variety shows were in full blast, and were at least as well attended as on week days. No tout, indeed, were at the doors, straining their lunus to prolating attraction to be seen wittin, but the the front doors, but side passages stood sugapart. In fact most of the small variety shows were in full blast, and were a least as well attended as on week days. No touts, indeed, were at the doors, straining their lungs to proclaim the altractions to be seen within, but the pictures, more or less than life size, of giants and dwarfs, five-legged and three-legged horses, womanish men and mannish women, flaured as usual. The Midsets got no Easter Sunday holiday, but smiled wearily on a throng of spectators, as usual. Hed Jalma, the Human Salammuder, insisted that some respect should be paid to the fourth commandment, and, being ably supported in his protest by the Manmoth Lady (weight 700 pounds), gained a concomposition of the court of the c

The Opera Company at the Academy.

In passing through the city on their route rom Boston to Philadelphia, the Italian Opera Company stop for two performances. One, a concert, took place last evening at the Academy: he other, which furnishes the occasion for a benefit to Col. Mapleson, will take place to-night. At the concert last night there was an immense attendance. Of course the Stabat Mater was given. That is the opera company's one little piece, and they have kept on speaking it all winter, in season and out of season. It could not by any pessiolity be more out of season than on Easter day, being a hymn of the crucifixion and not of the resurrection, but probably very few of those who listen to it attach any significance to it as a religious composition, or regard it for anything but its musical beauty. It was sung last evening by the same artists by whom it was given on the least of the same general effort. After the Stabat followed a miscellaneous concert in which Madame Gerster, Madame Marie Roze, Mile, de Belocca, Madame Sacconi, and Signors Bavelli Galassi, and Del Puenttock part, Madame Gerster sang Schumann's Volkeliedthen, "Wenn ich früh in den Garten geh," with charming expression, but the song, however beautiful, was not us effective with the annitence as the more schullating polka. For di Marcherita," of Arditi, and Taubert's "Marchight."

The portions of the programme that most satisfied the popular taste were Campanur's "Cupas Antiman," Miss Cary's "Fac ut Portem." Mine. Roze's "Inflammatus" from the Stabat, and a fine rendering by Raveli of a Romanar rom Mehni's oratorio of Joseph. piece, and they have kept on speaking it all

The police authorities of Brooklyn are making extraordinary efforts to run down the gang of burg-lars who entered Mr. Wise's jewelry store at 230 Fulton or watches, after varily attempting to break open the bir safe, which contained, it is said, nearly \$100,000 big safe, which contained, it is said, nearly \$100, worth of Valuables. The dismissal by Commissio Jourdan of those members of the onlice who tailed to a west or discover the roblery, authority one of the merghborhood, is generally approved. Some of the moved policement threats a to bring enth seament of Juridan but most of them will each reinstatement, by cerifectly satisfied to begin such on the lowest unit for following ladder, Gen. Journan is discussed with the roble is ladder. Gen. Journan is discussed at the content of the said that he content are said that the content are said that the content are said to the said that he content are said more than a said that the content are said. Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell said she had been

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The defeated Democracy, after accusation and recrimination, are endeavoring to rally their broken ranks, in the prospect that 1884 will see a rejuvenated Democracy in the field with unserjuvenated Democracy in the field with unser-ried ranks. In this the season of reorganiz-ation I hope you will not lose sight of a class of citizens followhem I am one) who years ago did good work in the ranks of the Democratic parts, until driven there room by the action of designing politicians, who, in their greedy and unbullowed scramble for office, dared to trample underfoot the principes banded down to us since the days of Thomas Jefferson.

Like a great many more Thomas associated

Like a great many more, I became associated with the Greenback party. At the last election as in the previous one, I was the Greenback candidate for Assembly in the Sixth District. And now, as it seems the principles of the Greenback party do not find favor with the masses, it naturally must succumb to the inevitable, and I, with the other former members, will find myself in the same predicament.

As I do not want to embrace the Republican faith, can I with consistency refuter the Democratic ranks, or must I remain out in the cold to be known as a "man without a party?"

THOMAS DOUGHERTY.

The German Machinists. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has

are content with the present rate of wages.
Noticed has been authorized by this society to make auth a statement, as the question of wages was not brought before the meeting. F. Scagganisa, Secretary.

The Mussel Slough Prisoners.

From the Pacific News. The Mussel Slough prisoners confined in Santa Clara County Juli publish a letter of thanks to the people of San José for the contribution of \$400, the proceeds of an entertainment given in aid of the families of Messra, Dovie, Patterson, Pryor, Braden, and Purcell, the victims of the railroad company's persecution. In the letter the prisoners say:

the victims of the railroad company's persection. In the letter the prisoners say:

We can only intercret the learning of your generous act as expressing in annistantile terms wor always provided the acts of the persecution with wear hedging its and our tamilies from the homes built to be out was and our tamilies from the homes built to be out was an internal remonstrance minn as in your against the intercebal does wrong which would be positive as necessary common and top its period select an internal remonstrance minn as in your woods and storest the word the kind do positive necessary ment to word the kind offices hind up our woods and storest the our contrasts for the force straigle yet in store for its in town ley have the increasing layers the increasing layers the increasing layers the increasing his time for the force straigle yet in store for its in town ley have the increasing his mounted in a pre-past bloods we be now yet have the proud contactories so this only in the layers of the contrast of the force of the proof contactories as the increasing it in the force of the proof contrasts. It is not a finite of our all bectoms. But the shoeld and the sollection for all bectoms. But the shoeld and the sollection bearing the annual transition of the bulk and bare that stand between us and theret. And speaking bearing the store our hearts the awaid consume of the bulks and bare that stand between us and theret. And speaking bearing he power breathed into the by its munification to red the force of the proof of the force of the proof of

A Sattor's Prophette Vision. From the Los Angeles Heralt.

A gentleman who came up from Wilmington restricts relate the following current metals and the first relate the following current metals and the first relate the first restrict can be for a that there a low the first when the first related to the first related t

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

a genius is to be in advance of the age, and the bear party in Wall street has a fair claim to place itself within the scope of this definition. Few of its members had the courage their views by seiling stock short, but they have persistently predicted for several weeks past that, prices being absurdly inflated, the market was bound to tumble. The infuriated bulls sneered at them and called them all sorts of names for depreciating other people's property. The bears didn't return toe compliments, but quietly set out to collect facts in regard to the influence of the severe winter upon the crops and the general condition of business. These facts were not only disputed by the buil leaders and their idiotic sycophants, but were set down as deliberate ites. Yet it now turns out that every branch of business throughout the country is depressed and staguant, and that the period of over-trading and inflation is at an end. There was endless talk about "deferred earnings" which were to pour in as soon as the spring opened. But it now turns out, as was predicted by intelligent men, that the winter business was not deferred, but was absolutely lost. In dry goods, in groceries, in all kinds of provisions and necessaries of life there can be no back purchases similar to Congressional back payments. Country people, which the winter inflicted upon them or by the blockade of the roads, from buying coffee, sugar, mustard, flannel, or any article of that nature, are not going to buy them now to make up the supplies for a period already past. The three or four mouths have been actually struck

up the supplies for a period already past. The three or four mouths have been actually struck out of the year's business of a large section of the dealers. Mr. Alexander Mitchell, who is a very shrewd business man, is credited with asknowledging that the year 1831 will be practically reduced to nine months for all purposes of trade, and this is probably the reason that he makes temporary loans to the railroad of which he is the President, that he backs the Miwaukee corner in pork, and is said to be heavily engaged on the buil side of the grain and provision market.

It is natural for the Wall street cliques, leaded with stocks, to exert their utmost efforts loward maintaining prices and inducing the outside public to come into the market, but this cannot be done. However sturid the masses may be on abstract topics, they well know how to take care of themselves; if its possible to persuade an Amsterdam, a London, or a Frankfort capitalist to put a portion of his funds into American securities, the inflation and condition of which he is entirely ignorant of, it is by no means so casy to entice an American and condition of which he is entirely ignorant of, it is by no means so casy to entice an American and condition of which he is entirely ignorant of, it is by no means so casy to entice an American in the condition of which he is entirely ignorant of, it is by no means so casy to entice an American in the condition of which he is entirely ignorant of, it is by no means so casy to entice an American in the condition of which he is entirely ignorant of, it is by no means so casy to entice an american in the condition of which he is entirely ignorant of, it is by no means so casy to entice an american and both have failed, The moderate of the case of working the means for a ton of coal which he ought to be able to buy for \$3.50, is either a legitimate arrangement or one conductive to a higher appreciation
of coal properties. He simply calls the combination an imposition, and the dividend obtained
therefrom a fraud. He views in the same manmer the railroads which swell their receipt accounts by charging \$20 a ton for the transportation of their own construction materials over a
distance for which no outside shipper would
pay them more than \$50 or \$7.

The spring having fairly set in and the farm
work begun, the buils have, of course, a new
chance to talk about the bright prospects of the buy for \$3.50, is either a legitimate arrange-

country, as it will take at least three months to find out the real condition of the crops. It happens, however, that "spring, beautiful spring," consumptive patients. The opening of navigation is as fatal to the former as the thew and sharp winds are to the latter. The Hepburn Committee has demonstrated that 20 cents a hundred weight is a rate that ought to prove remunerative to any well managed our trunk lines with their watered stock cents the hundred weight in order to make a decent showing of receipts. Fancy goods of light weight can stand exercitant charges, but grains and provisions certainly cannot, and the result is that every spring a cutting of railroad rates becomes inevitable. This year the fight will be flercer than ever, for the barge system established by Jay Gould on the Mississippi River has already taken over four millions of bushels since the opening of navigation, two months ago, and it is positively averred by grain dealers that there is an economy of 10 cents a hundred weight to the shipper in sendcharges of the trunk line pool are, therefore, the consumer in favor of the stockholder and the stock jobber, but are growing to be an inevitable source of ruin to all our great East-

ern seaports. It was reported vesterday that the excursion well as the conference which was helded the day morning, had "harmenezed matters," prevented a disruption of the reol," and "esablished rates on the basis of 30 cents a bundred weight." It is, however, safe to predict that this ratching-up arrangement cannot be meintained. Upon the basis of 60 pounds to he bushel, these freight rates for grain from Chicago to New York would amount to 18 higher than either the tarmer or the consumer can stand, and, as some people say, about 45 per cent, higher than the rates at which grain can be shipped via New Orleans. Intimate friends of Mr. Vanderbilt say that he has not the slightest hope of any understanding being possible between the trunk lines on this point, and the iferald of yesterday seems to corroborate them:

All these facts do not foreshadow any great 19 flarry on the bull side of the market. A birge a number of actue operators who were infariated bulls only a few day-ago have sold out move that record to be and invested the presents in the bands of the Southern States and in some of the new mining Southern States and in some time is within the States of the Server C. If, the Oriental-Miller, and the Suction Keeping in view the fact that these steeds can be lought anywhere between two and six and the states of the service of

have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. I might just as well acknowledge the had, Thave side at everythes and am stook abroad." This is only one case out of him freds.

A pleasant announcement has been made in London of a new time of "express" steamors bestreen Eurland and New York. It has always Attanto, were successfully neglected. The con-Millor Hillson should be neglected. The con-yopindse of Liverpool as a port for the great manufacturing districts of findland is very great, but the shallow waters and fogs of the Mersey have always been sail drawbacks to passenger travel. Milford Haven can be entered n all states of the tide, and the new docks which arg in process of construction will accommodate the largest steamers. The company do not propose to carry any heavy freight, and promise to make the trip between London and New York

in seven days. The company is to be called The Atlantic Express Steam Navigation It is well known that the characteristic of Company, Limited," and the Earl of Dunraven

is to be the President of it. Wall street gossip has it that J. G. Bennett, during his recent sojourn at Nice, made many heavy losses at cards, dropping in one evening as much as \$25,000. He is now in Paris with Mr. Lawrence Jerome, who seems to have been much more lucky,

Precoutions Against Assassination,

From the Lawley Sportster.

There is, so far as we can see, no possible method of preventing a repetition of such a crime short of locking up the sovereign in a wall-guarded prison. The bowling has permanently beaten the batting. Modern science has applied itself to the work of destruction, and there is no longer any possibility of protecting a lifefor which a resolute enemy is willing to give his own. The use of the knife can be prevented for it presupposes contact; and what with guards, rapid driving, and incessant watch ulness, contact between a sovereign and an enemy can be rendered nearly. If not quite, impossible. The sovereign can be armed, too, and can make as good a fight for his life against the dagger as any other soldier. Even the use of the rifle can be prevented, parily by armor, parily by united carriages, and early by the constant interposition of attendants between the sovereign and any point from which he could be threatened. It used to be said of Napoleon, as he drove up the Champs Eigefes, that it was impossible to "cover" him with a slick, and that was very marky, though not illerably true. No man along the line could have drawn a pistol without some Corsion seeing him. The movements of guards distract the marksman, who, though he does not care whether his kills the innecent or not does exceedingly care not to miss his alm.

But pettier these precautions nor any other are of avail against one or two reen throwing in succession bonies towerful enough to blow up a carriage or shatter a crowd. There are al-There is, so far as we can see, no possible

succession bonds towerful enough to blow up a carriage or shatter a crowd. There are al-

A Pargetful Young Man.

A young fellow from the Dever Township, Ohio, was sed into the Probate (fff, e and assed Judge Brown for a freme or immer and the marry. The Judge took down his mane, and not a select the rame of the young this. The tellow security the stoned and studied, but not quale that the value of the young this. The tellow security the stoned and studied, but not again had not received it. He stoned and studied, but not again had not received it. He stoned and studied, but not again had not received it. He stoned and studied, but not again had not would be that but the Judge would be that but the Judge would not give him the firm and the control the circumstances, and the bulker troubled none and came back to a couple of hours. He had the nave flux time on a piece of paper,

Sun rises 5 16 Sai sath ... 6 43 Moon rises 11 25

Sa Olite, from Plotati publication 7 at Q constown, on as P at the age, comp Bottom apress, or Queenstown, on

Es Gran me, to in layer ord, or New York, See, Layer ord, Layer ord, or New York,

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MIRRIED.

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CLARK Last B. C. Carriere, 241 West 24th st., on Torsell 1 114 Enchole, was of Andrew Clarks, in Clarks, in the second of the Se

"What the deuce is the meaning of your "Why, it is the handwriting on the wall. We have been weighted in the balance and found

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